

Do You Own Property?  
See Page 10 for opinions of  
Prominent Brokers regarding  
present Real Estate situation.

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# New York Tribune

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1914.

PRICE ONE CENT In City of New York, Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken.  
ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

**WEATHER**  
RAIN TO-DAY, AND PROBABLY  
TO-MORROW.  
Yesterday's Temperatures:  
High, 63; Low, 54.  
Full report on Page 9.

## LINER RIPPED IN BAY CRASH; 76 RESCUED

Metapan's Bow Smashed  
by Iowan, Freighter,  
During Fog.

## SINKING SHIP SAVED BY CAPTAIN'S ACT

Speeds Disabled Fruitier to  
Shoal—English Cruiser  
Offers Aid.

## WOMEN IN LIFEBOATS SING "TIPPERARY"

Harbor Craft Bring Travellers  
to City—\$500,000 in  
Gold Aboard.

On her first voyage to this port flying the American flag the United Fruit steamship Metapan was rammed and sunk in a fog yesterday off Buoy No. 2, at the entrance of the Ambrose Channel. The freighter Iowan, of the American Hawaiian Line, outbound for the Pacific Coast, by way of the Panama Canal, was the vessel that hit her.

No lives were lost, and no one was injured. There was no panic, and quick thinking on the part of Captain Harry Spencer of the Metapan was largely responsible for the quick grounding of his vessel, which makes it possible to save her.

The fog, which was the primary cause of the collision, kept at least fifteen vessels anchored in the vicinity of the lightship, and there was an abundance of help at hand when the Metapan was hit.

The fruitier, which left Kingston, Jamaica, five days ago on her way to this city from Caribbean ports, had just picked up her pilot at 3 p. m. She entered the channel cautiously, and had just gone off Buoy No. 2 when, about 100 yards ahead, the Iowan loomed up out of the mist. The Metapan was heading approximately north, and the Iowan south-southeast when the vessels sighted each other. Captain Spencer signalled his engine room to stop engines and followed it up with the signal to reverse full speed astern.

Metapan Tried to Escape.

According to his officers, he signalled to the Iowan that he was reversing, but for some inexplicable reason the approaching ship is said to have continued on her course. A desperate effort was made by the Metapan to get out of harm's way, but she could not avoid the big freighter, which hit her hard on the port side, just forward of the bridge. The Iowan's stem crashed in her side as if they had been made of paper.

Firmly the freighter's stem wedged into the fruitier about eight feet, making a gap about ten feet wide. The steel bow of the intruder smashed the girth pole and its sleeping accommodations for the crew into bits, but no one was in it at the time. Had it occurred at night the sailors would have been crushed where they slept.

Hardly had the Iowan struck when the Metapan listed and the freighter was jerked out of the gap made by the terrific impact. This was augmented by the fact that by this time her own engines were reversing, and she was dragging two anchors which had been dropped when her master realized that collision was imminent.

Every one of the seventy-six passengers on the Metapan felt the shock and heard the crunching sound as the steel plates forward gave way. Instantly each member of the crew was at his post. Stewards went about assuring the travellers that, while there was no danger, they had better go up on the boat deck and be prepared for the lowering of lifeboats.

Meanwhile, the Marconi operator had sent out his SOS call, and the British cruiser Lancaster, taking a chance on violating neutrality, steamed within the three-mile limit to the Metapan and asked if she could be of any assistance. Her help was thankfully declined, for by this time five of the Metapan's lifeboats were filled and lowered, and ready to pull away.

Captain Seeks Shoal Safety.

Meanwhile the fruitier was settling by the head, and Captain Spencer knew she was sinking. With splendid judgment, he put her wounded nose over toward the nearest shoal, which was only a few hundred yards away, and at full speed drove her on the sandy bar on the north bank of the Ambrose Channel, close to Buoy No. 2. She took a little more water by the drive, but settled safely. In this position she lay on her side, with the lives of every one on board would have been safe.

The Iowan, it was said, lowered a boat and took aboard two of the Metapan's passengers. They were James C. Bealey, the explorer, and T. S. Knight. Meanwhile the steam dredge Atlantic steamed to the Metapan and, lowering a power launch, took in tow two of the lifeboats laden with twenty-eight passengers, and steamed back to the anchorage.

The Mallory liner Alamo, inbound from Galveston, stood by and offered

## JOHN D. OUTWITS TRANCE Concludes Bargain After Man Has Seven-Year Nap.

John D. Rockefeller gets what he goes after. Sometimes it takes him so long that every one but the oil king forgets about it, but John D. never gives up.

Seven years ago he tried to purchase from Hyman Levy a strip of land adjoining his property at Pocantico Hills, which he needed to round out his estate. He won Levy over to his way of thinking and negotiations were about to be concluded when Levy lost his mind and fell into a semi-sleep.

For seven years he was in a stupor, but not long ago he regained his mind. The day after it happened Mr. Rockefeller's agents were on the ground to close negotiations for the property. Now John D. owns the land.

Moral: Let the other fellow do the sleeping.

## NAGLE DEFIES TAMMANY Takes Court Action in Committee Place Fight.

The Tammany Hall executive committee was yesterday afternoon served with an order, signed by Justice Ford, of the Supreme Court, on the application of Percy Nagle, to show cause in the Supreme Court to-day why Nagle should not be seated as a member of the committee from the 30th Assembly District.

Nagle was around the hall during the afternoon, and after he and Charles F. Murphy had several talks it was declared that Murphy told Nagle that it was wrong for him to carry his opposition to the selection of Frank J. Hendrick as a member of the committee further, as he considered that Hendrick had been elected by the majority of the county committee from the district as the executive member.

In the 3d Assembly District, where there was a contest on between Harry Perry and Patrick H. Sullivan, Perry withdrew from the contest, and Sullivan was seated.

## BRITISH ENVOYS SHOT BY TURK

Noel Buxton and Brother  
Wounded on Their Way to  
Royal Funeral.

London, Oct. 16.—A Reuter dispatch from Bucharest says:

Noel Buxton (member of the British Parliament for North Norfolk) and his brother, Charles Roden Buxton, sons of Sir Thomas Powell Buxton, former Governor of South Australia, who had been in Bulgaria to confer with the Bulgarian government regarding Bulgaria's attitude toward the European war, were both shot to-day by a Young Turk, Pachel Hassan.

The Buxtons were travelling in an automobile with a son of M. Guechoff, former Bulgarian Premier, to attend the funeral of the King of Rumania, when Pachel fired at the party four shots from a revolver. One of the Buxtons was shot through the lung. The other was only slightly wounded.

The assassin was arrested. It appears that he had just arrived here from Salonica. He had a passport which was used at Constantinople September 26.

Noel Buxton has travelled extensively in the Near East. He is chairman of the London Balkan Committee and has actively interested himself in Macedonia. He served with the Bulgarian staff during the war in the Balkans. He is forty-three years old.

Charles Roden Buxton was private secretary to his father in South Australia, and has been interested for a long time in welfare work. Mr. Buxton lived for a time in Texas, where he studied ranching.

## WOMAN HALTS FIRE PANIC Seventy Girls Led to Safety from Building.

Coolness on the part of Miss M. E. Snedeker, a daughter of children's editor at 248 West 23d st., prevented a panic when the building took fire last night. Seventy girls from the Snedeker factory, on the fifth floor, and the Savoy Waist and Dress Company, on the sixth floor, ran for the front fire escapes in terror.

Miss Snedeker went among the girls, reassuring them, and marshalled them out in good order. Also, she carried to the street two girls who had fainted. She disappeared when the crowd in the street began to cheer her, and did not return to her office for an hour. The blaze did damage amounting to \$8,000, mostly on the sixth floor.

## RAIN FALLS AT LAST Dry Spell Broken, if Weather Bureau Is Right.

Weather conditions last night indicated that the rainstorm which visited New York yesterday was not merely a passing shower, and that the drought of three months' standing was about to be thoroughly broken.

According to the United States Weather Bureau the storm is centered about Louisville, Ky., but is wide enough in its scope to cause heavy rains in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and southern New York for several days.

## MOTHER PLEADS FOR SON Boy Who Sent Poisoned Candy Held for Grand Jury.

Louis Rockle, the Brooklyn youth who sent poisoned candy to Robert Gair, the paper box manufacturer, was arraigned yesterday in State court and held without bail for the grand jury. The charge is assault in the first degree.

The youth admitted sending the candy, but refused to plead guilty to the specific charge of assault, claiming that it was not his intention to harm Mr. Gair. He had warned him by letter of the coming of the candy, hoping thereby to win the manufacturer's gratitude and obtain work in the box factory.

The candy is said to have contained a solution of cyanide. On this account the manufacturer is inclined to press the charge. But the prisoner's mother and sister are pleading with him not to prosecute.

Clayton Bill Now a Law.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 15.—Coinciding with his signing the so-called trade commission bill to-day the President received a telegram from Joseph H. Deere, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, warmly endorsing the measures, saying that the laws will be a benefit to the country and a credit to the administration.

## LOANS TO BELLIGERENTS NOT BARRED

Change in Attitude of U. S.  
Announced by Acting  
Secretary of State.

## SAME RULE APPLIES AS IN COMMERCE

Neutrality Affected Only  
in Idealistic Way, Per-  
haps, Says Lansing.

## JAPAN BORROWED HERE DURING WAR

Fighting Powers Now Expected  
to Renew Efforts to Raise  
Money in This Country.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 15.—The doubt that has existed over the propriety of loans by private banking institutions of the United States to belligerent governments was dissipated to-day by assurances given in high quarters that the administration does not regard transactions of this character as illegal or in violation of neutrality.

The statement was made that the government of the United States held to the view of international law that it was not constrained by the observance of neutrality to prevent loans to belligerent powers by private individuals or institutions. Announcement was made yesterday by the State Department that "a citizen of the United States can sell to a belligerent government or its agent any article of commerce which he pleases." The same rule, it was said to-day, applied to loans.

Mr. Lansing, Acting Secretary of State in the absence of Mr. Bryan, also said to-day that there was no legal obstacle to loans being made by bankers in this country. The only objection, he added, was that which, from an idealistic point of view, might lie against such transactions on the ground that by enabling nations at war to prolong the conflict they were not in strict accord with the spirit of neutrality.

Change in Attitude.

Statements made to-day indicated a change on the part of the administration from the attitude indicated by Secretary Bryan in an announcement replying to inquiries made by American bankers in August. He said at that time: "There is no reason why loans should not be made to the governments of neutral nations, but, in the judgment of this government, loans by American bankers to any foreign nation which is at war is inconsistent with the true spirit of neutrality."

It was understood that in view of this declaration J. P. Morgan & Co. and other bankers dropped negotiations for a loan of \$100,000,000 to the French government.

At the present time, when foreign governments are making extensive purchases of supplies here, this modification of attitude on the part of the United States might result in a renewal of efforts of the warring nations to obtain credit, in the form of loans, in this country.

As an instance, it was pointed out to-day that one government had contracted for the purchase of 8,000,000 railroad ties, but was unable to make the initial payment of \$1,000,000. A loan, or extension of credit, it was said, would facilitate business of this character in a marked degree, and, in general, help to solve the question of foreign exchange.

Reports to the State Department indicate that there are many demands from the neutral countries for American products, particularly cotton goods and textiles. The chief obstacle toward the development of trade in these countries, however, is the breaking down of the credit system.

## CAPE DUTCH RALLY TO EMPIRE IN WAR

Old Boer Commandants  
and Burghers Now to  
Fight for Britain.

London, Oct. 16.—A Reuter dispatch from Cape Town says that Colonel Brits, the officer appointed by General Louis Botha, Premier and commander in chief of the Union forces, to take over the command of the rebel Lieutenant Colonel Solomon Gerhardt's militia, reports that one of his patrols has engaged a party of Maritz's force at Raledraai and taken eighty prisoners.

Cape Town, Oct. 16.—As a result of Colonel Maritz's rebellion in the northwest of the Cape provinces, General Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa and commander of the troops of the Union, is taking the field earlier than he originally intended to do. General Botha is placing himself at the head of several strong Dutch commands, organized on the old burgher lines, which are affiliated with regiments trained by the Union defence force.

Commandants, field cornets and burghers who served under General Botha in the South African war are rallying to his call, irrespective of their political feeling, to fight alongside the English in defence of the empire against which, twelve years ago, they were in arms. This fact has had a marked effect on waverers, who are now flocking to General Botha's standard.

The other rebels within the Union, having openly declared themselves, the government considers itself obliged to deal gently with them out of consideration for certain Dutch people, who, even though they are not strong supporters of the government, are said to have drawn the line at rebellion.

## RHEIMS CATHEDRAL AGAIN BOMBARDED

German Artillery Still Directed  
Against Structure—Shell De-  
stroys Gallery of Apse.

London, Oct. 15.—A Havas dispatch from Chalons-sur-Marne, says German artillery continues to bombard the cathedral of Rheims.

Paris, Oct. 15.—"Le Temps" says that a German shell fell in the Rheims Cathedral Tuesday and destroyed the gallery of an apse. Three other shells, according to the newspaper, demolished a part of the law court. The public attorney was buried in the ruins of the court building. He was extricated, suffering greatly from shock.

## MINE LAYING SHIP CAUGHT OFF DEAL

London, Oct. 16.—"The Daily Mail" reports that British gunboats overhauled and captured last evening a mysterious steamer which was attempting to pass the Downs, off Deal. It is supposed that the steamer was attempting to sow mines.

## Big Appeal to Socialists of World to Join in War

[By Wireless via Louisburg, N. S.]

Bordeaux (via London), Oct. 15.—A powerful appeal to join in the war is made to-day in the Bordeaux journal "La France" to the Socialists of neutral countries. The writer, who conceals his identity for obvious reasons under the signature of "A Socialist," but who is one of the greatest living French Socialists, says:

"Let the Socialists of neutral states have the great courage to look the reality in the face, and they will see that neutrality is only a lifeless formula. At the moment, when the destinies of the world are being decided for centuries to come, it is their duty not to leave the settlement to chance. Life has altered the deep meaning of the words 'Stop the War.' It is no longer the war which we denounced. It is the beginning of a universal revolution."

# Germans Get to North Sea Port, But Are Forced Eastward Below Franco-Belgian Border

## GERMAN SUBMARINES TO CHANNEL BY RAIL?

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Oct. 15.—There is a widely circulated rumor in London tonight that the Germans expect to transport by rail to places on the Belgian and French coasts a number of submarines, with which to attack the British fleet. The entire feasibility of transporting submarines overland is the contention of a well known American engineer here who has had much to do with the study of submarine mines. He said to-day:

"It would be possible to transport submarines by rail from Germany to the Belgian or French coasts once the railroad lines were secured, but after reaching the coast then would come the problem of escaping the British war vessels or mine fields."

The rumors are that the Germans may try to send the submarines from near the mouth of the Scheldt.

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## FRENCH HORSE SWIM LYS AND TRAP ENEMY

2,000 Cross Rapids, Hold-  
ing to Steel Cable, to  
Take Estaires.

## STRIKE FLANK OF SURPRISED GERMANS

Open Way for Passage  
of Division Which Oc-  
cupies Frontier Town.

## ALLIES FIND SOME TRENCHES DESERTED

Invaders Appear To Be Retiring  
on Centre to Concentrate  
Forces Further North.

At the Battle Front, via Paris, 12:09 a. m., Oct. 16.—Infantry and cavalry, after a period of comparative inactivity, have been doing more fighting during the last few days than for several weeks.

Two thousand French cuirassiers have distinguished themselves by a daring feat in swimming the River Lys where it flows deep and swift. They completely outwitted the Germans, who were awaiting them on the other side with machine guns and heavy artillery.

The French horsemen made a long detour during the night. One man swam the river with a rope, then dragged over a cable, which he attached to a tree. The others, holding to the rope, crossed singly with their horses through the swirling waters.

Arrived on the opposite bank, the French drew up in line and charged the German flank at Doerville, driving the Germans back and opening the way for the passage over the river of a division of Allied infantry, who later occupied Estaires.

New Battle Now Begun.

The present war differs from all previous wars, inasmuch as no one knows just when a battle begins and when it ends. What is now known as the battle of the four rivers—the Scarpe, the Somme, the Oise and the Aisne—may be regarded as concluded and a fresh stage of the operations begun with the fall of Antwerp and the renewed appearance of a strong Allied army in Belgium territory, where it has made its presence felt by the capture of Ypres.

Meanwhile the siege of the German positions further south has become merely desultory, some parts of the line, where a perfect hail of shells was a daily occurrence five weeks ago, are now enlivened by artillery fire only at rare intervals.

At one very important point to-day only thirty shells were fired throughout the entire day. The infantry on both sides are kept constantly on the alert, although the Allies have found it possible to reduce the strength of those actually on the firing lines.

Enemy's Trenches Abandoned.

The remainder of the very strong allied forces at these various points are kept in reserve within measurable distance, ready for any emergency. The cold and wet have made trench work very trying, but the Allies are well provided with blankets and waterproof sheets. The soldiers are also combating the cold by means of sheets of parchment which they wear under their uniforms and which are found to resist the cold well.

Many of the advanced German trenches appear to have been abandoned and the Allies were able to make much headway to-day, where previously they had met with furious resistance.

The idea prevails that the Germans are preparing to retire at the centre and concentrate their energies further north, where, it is supposed, they intend to make another attempt to break the Allies' lines.

Fresh Forces at Hand.

It appears that the commanders of both armies have been awaiting reinforcements where they are most needed, and in the meantime are feeling each other out. There is reason to believe that these fresh forces have arrived and have been assigned to their proper places, and a rapid development may be expected.

The newly arrived German troops are thought to have come directly from Germany and are composed of second and third reserves, who need a period of pulling together before going to the front.

The allied commanders expect the Germans to deliver another powerful blow looking to the achievement of their one great objective—Paris. But this is awaited with confidence in the power of the allied armies to respond with a vigorous counter blow.

## HUNT FOR GERMANS IN ARMORED MOTOR

Driver of One of Allies' Cars Tells of Breaking Up  
Orgy—Many Evidences of Atrocities Discovered—  
Dash at Enemy with All Guns Going.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Ostend, Oct. 15.—The driver of one of the Allies' armored motor cars fitted with three Maxim guns, one at each side and one in front, which have been doing such splendid work in the last fortnight, gave the following story. He is a landowner and sportsman, aged thirty-three, who volunteered three weeks ago to do anything required of him. He is a skilled motorist and practical mechanic, owning several cars himself.

"I have been learning to fly," he said, "and though I have no pilot's certificate I managed to pass the test and was put in the flying corps, with the grade of chief airman. I did not know where I was going. I simply wanted to strike a blow at the Germans. So I just wrote to my wife to let me know where I was going, and as she is a soldier's daughter I knew she would understand. In less than a week I was driving an armored motor car in France and Belgium, and have driven more than two thousand miles in a fortnight."

"The sights I have seen would make a saint savage against these German beasts. In the knapsack of one German soldier we captured, who came to us begging for food, we found a little child's hand. Why he carried it I cannot imagine. In two minutes after that, of course, he was dead. The lieutenant shot him himself, and the German shrieked with fear when we showed him his gruesome trophy. We came another time on the body of a poor old woman, bearing the sabbre cuts of the Germans. What possible motive for such a deed could the Germans have? I have seen the bodies of young girls lying by the roadside and the bodies of boys impaled on hedge stakes."

"Once we came upon a drunken orgy of Germans in a village to their utter surprise. We could do nothing, for the wretched women were huddled in a sort of shed or open stable in the village street. Directly we opened fire German cavalry came from all directions. The Germans apparently had been getting ready for an early start, but I think we avenged those tortured women before we dashed on five seconds later. Several men standing with arms bound behind them were forced to look on at the frightful spectacle. We must have seemed to those brutal Germans a thunderbolt from Heaven. For my part I feel I want to go on fighting the Germans just as long as I live for the deeds I have seen and know of from absolute evidence."

"We have eight men in each car, including the driver and man who sits beside him to take the wheel if he is hit, and the lieutenant, who commands. We generally start at 2 a. m. and go to look for the enemy. When we find them we dash straight on with all guns going. If there is an obstruction in the road we have to go back and turn. They always throw down tree trunks after we pass, but we never go back the same way. We have good maps and know all the roads, and just rush on it at forty miles an hour till we come to a suitable side road, then turn up it and off we go. Twice we dashed through and past great columns of Germans, firing as we went, and must have done tremendous damage. The Germans seemed panicstricken."

"The tightest fight I have been in was when we went over a dead horse and the steering gear jammed. There were Germans rushing up on both sides and I had to clear the gear while the others kept them off. We got through five belts on each gun there, 450 cartridges in each belt, and we can fire 600 a minute. We must have killed many Germans that time. It was just getting daylight and the fire went wide, they shooting each other mostly. Only two of us were hit and neither seriously. The other day one of our drivers was shot through the head and the commander beside him, a famous aimman, took the wheel. Our guns fire the same cartridge as our rifles, so we never get short of ammunition."

"We carry beef and biscuit to eat and blankets for sleeping in under our car. We turn in about 9 p. m. as a rule. I have only slept twice in a bed since I joined. Some cars are fitted with Hotchkiss guns, which only fire 250 cartridges a minute. We took forty prisoners one day. They were all starving and we fed and took them ten miles trailing behind at great risk to ourselves. All German soldiers are told that we torture prisoners and cannot believe we will not kill or at least illtreat them when captured."

## LONDON AMERICANS PRINZIP GLORIES FEARING INVASION IN ASSASSINATION

Talk of Appeal to Wilson  
as Page Refuses to  
Issue Passports.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Oct. 15.—While some Americans here entertain fears of a German invasion, that is not considered by the United States Embassy as a valid reason at present for departing from the new rule regarding passports which has been issued by Ambassador Page. This ruling was posted at the headquarters of the American committee a few days ago and explains:

"The American Ambassador has been informed by the British government that his majesty's authorities do not require passports from American citizens for residence or travel in or exit from the United Kingdom. The ambassador will therefore no longer issue passports except in cases where it can be clearly established that they are necessary."

While this was explained as the attitude of the embassy to-day, there was a modification to the effect that it might be changed should the fear of a German invasion of Britain be based on more than it now is.

However, a number of resident Americans have been insisting that the ambassador has no right to refuse them passports so long as they can establish their right of citizenship, whether by birth or naturalization. They believe it is playing safe to have one, no matter whether there is a demand for it or not.

They are considering the advisability of taking to Washington the question of whether Ambassador Page has the right to refuse a passport to a citizen.

Imported Book Panetela. More satisfactory than ever. Sweet and mild.—Adv.

## Proud, He Tells Court, of Having Killed Arch- duke Ferdinand.

Rome, Oct. 15.—Additional details have been received here of the arraignment at Sarajevo on Tuesday of Gavrio Princip, the assassin of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, and Princip's wife and twenty-one other alleged accomplices in the crime.

According to these details Princip, in addition to having admitted that he shot the Archduke and his wife, declared that, far from repenting his deed, he was proud of what he had done. It was not a crime, he said, as his object was not to kill a man, but to show the world the desperation to which the whole Slav population under Austria had been reduced.

After having tried by every means, legal and illegal, to obtain justice and recognition of their rights, Princip declared, Austria continued to trample on the nationality, language, culture, religion and everything which the Slav nation as a whole or families as individuals considered most sacred, using all the weapons at its disposal.

"The moment arrived when rebellion was a duty," the prisoner went on, "when the only thing possible was to protest by striking at the individual who incarnated such a despotic, retrograde and cruel organization."

Princip grew eloquent as he proceeded, declaring that he was no more a criminal than those Hungarians, Italians, Poles or Irishmen "who, for the same distressing conditions in their countries during the nineteenth century, followed Kossuth, Mazzini, Miccolucci and Daniel O'Connell in attacking tyrants and tyranny, regardless of the means they used."

If you do not register you cannot vote. Every good citizen should vote. Your vote is needed to put an anti-Tammany administration in Albany. If you have not registered do it to-day.

## ALLIED CENTRE AND LEFT PUSH INVADERS BACK

Force Enemy to Evacuate  
Bank of Lys and  
Capture Estaires.

## FRÉCH ADVANCE EAST OF RHEIMS

Capture Another Big Con-  
voy, Imperilling Von  
Kluck's Wing.

## DEFENDERS REACH VERDUN-METZ ROAD

Unconfirmed Report Says Altkirch and Muelhausen Have  
Been Recaptured.

London, Oct. 16.—The Germans have appeared at Blankenberge, on the North Sea, nine miles northwest of Bruges and twelve miles northeast of Ostend, and are expected to arrive at Ostend to-day.

Paris, Oct. 15.—The battle being waged along a 300-mile front from Belgium through France and into Germany, according to to-day's announcement by the War Ministry, is going slowly but surely in favor of the Allies.

Under the pressure of the allied troops the Germans who started to advance on Calais and other French coast ports have been forced to evacuate the left bank of the Lys River, which is a considerable way east of the points which their advance guards reached last week, and the Allies have captured Estaires. Further east, in the Lens district, and southward between Arras and Albert, where the Germans made their initial attempt to work round the Allies' left, the English and French have made "notable progress."

The capture of another big German convoy, the second within a fortnight, will, it is said, render the situation of the enemy critical at several points in the north. As before, the feat was accomplished by the cavalry, which has done so much lately to harass the Germans in this way.

Prisoners Are Famished.

The prisoners brought in daily now seem just as famished as were General von Kluck's men when he was rushing heading on to Paris. Diaries found on the bodies of German soldiers reveal that ever since the retreat from the Aisne began the enemy has been increasingly short of food.

According to "La France du Nord" to-day, the Germans lost from 12,000 to 16,000 men when they were defeated at Arras.

Evidence that the German assaults are being delivered with less force is conveyed in the intimation that between the Somme and the Oise their artillery attacks are not being followed up with infantry charges. It is possible that they have withdrawn some of their troops from this position to strengthen their advance toward the coast, but this, it is thought, would be risky, as it might permit the Allies to break through and interrupt the communications of their armies fighting north of the Aisne.

Allies Advance in Centre.

In the centre also the Allies have advanced, particularly toward Craonne and to the northeast of the road from Berry-au-Bac to Rheims. To the north of Prunay, in the direction of Beine, which is slightly to the southeast of Rheims, several German trenches have been captured.

All this shows a determined and partially successful attempt to drive the Germans away from Rheims, which was again under bombardment to-day. The famous cathedral has again been made the target of the German artillery, the Germans accusing the French of having used these towers for military purposes. The French advance in this vicinity also indicates an attempt to break the German front and force a wedge between the German right and left wings.

The French also claim to have made an advance between the Meuse and the Moselle, and, after having repulsed the German attacks, to have reached south of the road leading from Verdun to Metz. It is probable this is the fighting which the Germans referred to as having taken place in the region of Metz.

The report comes from Baile, through Rome, to-day that the French have recaptured the towns of Altkirch and Muelhausen, in Alsace, but if this were so it probably would have been mentioned in the French official statement.

German Left Repulsed.

On the French right, where things have been quiet for some time, the Germans have attempted offensive tactics in the Ban de Sapt, north of Saint